TEMA NR. 7

FORME PĂTRATICE

Probleme repolvate

(1) Fie $A: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ definité prin $A(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = x_1 y_1 - x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 + 2x_2 y_2$,

unde x=(x1, x2) 1' y ∈y1, y2) ∈ R2.

a) Sa se arate ca de este forma blemara bruetica.

b) fa' re gárasca matricea B a former belomare f in bata $B' = \{\vec{e}_1' = (1,1), \vec{e}_2' = (-1,1).$

Refolvare a) A este forma biliniara sometrica daca si numai daca intr-o baja Bohn R' existà o matrice Smetria A E M_{2×2}(R) artfel sucat sa aveni

 $\mathcal{A}(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = X^T A \vec{Y},$

unde X etc roloana coordonatelor vectorului r'in baja B & Y asisderea (dar in socul lui x se pune y).

Le observa cà ciu baja canonica B=1=1=(1,0), === (0,1) in care et definità aplication A putem sone

 $A(\vec{x}_1\vec{y}) = x_1(y_1 - y_2) + x_2(-y_1 + 2y_2) = (x_1 x_2) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 - y_2 \\ -y_1 + 2y_2 \end{pmatrix} =$ $= (x_1 x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = X^T A Y, dec. A exti$

forma beliniara. Este si simetrica matucea A, deci de este forma beliniara sometrica.

b) Se stie cà B = CAC unde C lte matricea de trecere de la bata B la bata B! Se vede C= $C=\begin{pmatrix}1&-1\\1&1\end{pmatrix}$. Repulta $B=\begin{pmatrix}1&1\\1&5\end{pmatrix}$. She bata B' forma beliniarà A are expressa $B(z,\overline{y})=x_1^2y_1'+x_2'y_1'+5x_2'y_2'$ unde $X=(X_1,X_2')_B$, Si $\overline{y}=(Y_1,Y_2')_B$. VERIFICATI REZULTATUL PE ALTA CALE!

TEMA NR. F yagina 2

) Se considera functia (aplicatia) real à de dour variabile vectoriale A: R³ x R³ -> R,

 $A(\vec{x},\vec{y}) = x_1 y_2 + 2x_1 y_3 - x_3 y_1 + 3x_3 y_3$ unde $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ is $\vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

a) Sá se arate cá A ete forma blimara con me este sometica

6) Så se determine matricea B a formei believere A ûn baza

 $W = \{ \vec{w}_1 = (1, 2, -1), \vec{w}_2 = (-1, 1, 0), \vec{w}_3 = (1, 1, 1) \} CR$

Rejolvane «) Se procedeaza ca la exercitive procedeut d' de duce u cà $\mathcal{A}(\vec{x},\vec{y}) = X^T A Y$, unde $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$, $Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ si $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$. Avenu ca A ste matrice lui A in bata canonica $B = \frac{1}{4} = \frac$ du R3 Vedori x & J se expunia prui $\vec{\mathcal{R}} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + x_2 \vec{e}_1 + x_3 \vec{e}_3 = \vec{e} \vec{X}$, unde $\vec{e} = (\vec{e}_1 \vec{e}_2 \vec{e}_3)$

y'= y= + y== + y== = = = Y . mada

b) hatacea de trecere C de la baja B la baja W et $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

Le stre ca B = CTAC.

Efectuand produsele de matice (TEMA!), gatini $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ -4 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$

onmone, A se exprime in bate Wastfel: (A(x, y) = 4x/y/ + x/y/3 - x/y/2 - 3x/2 y/3 = 4x/y/+2x/y/2+5x/y/3.

VERIFICATI ultimul regultat inlocuend in expressa his A in baja canonica x = CX' is Y = CY', ian aceste epalitati sa fie sause pe elemente : $x_1 = x_1 - x_2 + x_3'$, $x_2 = 2x_1' + x_2' + x_3'$,...

TEMA NR. 7 vagina 3

Fie forme patratica $P: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ definite print $P(\vec{x}) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 6x_1x_3, \forall \vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}$

a) sa se afle forma bilimara onnetica dui cone

provine P.

6) La re aduca l'ha exprena canonica prui metoda hi Gauss determinandu-se si baja corgnujatoan

Regerare. Se observa cà $l(x) = X^T A X$ unde $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ si $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Forma thermoná dmetrica cho de mude provine P ste aluna $A(x,y) = X^T A^T Y = x_1 y_1 + 2x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3 - x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 + 3x_1 y_3 + 3x_3 y_1$. Se observa cá cho se observa prin procedent de dedublare aplicat lui P.

b) Efectuam fathat ou termenii ce antin x_3 , pentin ca pare mai muplu. In cele du muia, gain $A(\vec{x}_1\vec{y}) = (3x_1 + x_3)^2 + 2(\frac{1}{2}x_1 - x_2)^2 - \frac{17}{2}x_1^2$.

Wotan $(y_1 = 3x_1 + x_3)$ Atuni: $(x) \begin{cases} y_2 = \frac{1}{2}x_1 - x_2 \\ y_3 = x_1 \end{cases}$ $P(\vec{x}) = y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 - \frac{17}{2}y_3^2$

unde j, yz, y, stant coordonatele lui à unti-o baja Bja care putem sa o delerminain ca ai stim inversa matircei. C de treere de la baja canonica BCR3 la baja B'. Din (*) se vede a

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
. Ca sa gasom C represent $(*)$ in recumulately X_1, X_2, X_3 . Arem

 $\begin{cases} X_1 = y_3 \\ X_2 = -y_2 + \frac{1}{2}y_3 = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ deci } S = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{f}_1, \vec{f}_2, \vec{f}_3 \end{pmatrix} \phi$ $\begin{cases} X_2 = -y_2 + \frac{1}{2}y_3 = 0 \\ X_3 = y_1 - 3y_3 \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{cases} \vec{f}_1 = \vec{e}_3, \vec{f}_2 = -\vec{e}_2, \\ \vec{f}_3 = \vec{e}_1 + \frac{1}{2}\vec{e}_2 - 3\vec{e}_3. \end{cases}$

TEMA NR. 7 pagina 4

(4) G a se determine o forma lumana in \mathbb{R}^3 , neidentic mula, as a fel incât $f(\vec{u}_1) = 0$, $f(\vec{u}_2) = 3$ si $f(\vec{u}_3) = -2$, unde $\vec{u}_1 = (1,0,1)$ $\vec{u}_2 = (1,-1,0)$ $\vec{u}_3 = (-1,0,2)$.

Reference O formá limará et un operator limar in care M=1, iar V=K. Apadar aplicatia $f:U \rightarrow K$, unde U este fration limar yete câmpel K, este formá limara in (pe) R^3 daca f este adutiva π mosqua m mai general, $f(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y}) = \alpha f(\vec{x}) + \beta f(\vec{y})$, $f(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y}) = \alpha f(\vec{x}) + \beta f(\vec{y})$, $f(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y}) = \alpha f(\vec{x}) + \beta f(\vec{y})$,

Folsond regultatul statilit pentru opnatori Suniani (beji TEMA NR. 5, problema 1) deducum ca f ete forma lumara daca

f ete forma lumara daca f(x)=AX, unde A∈M_{1×n}(k) iar X ete matricea evloara a coordonatulor vedoruli ñ înti-o baja B. Arem ca

 $A = (a_1 \ a_2 \dots a_n)$

Evident $a_1 = f(\vec{e}_1), a_2 = f(\vec{e}_2), ..., a_n = f(\vec{e}_n),$ unde $f(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, ..., \vec{e}_n) = \mathcal{B}$.

An datele protelemei regulta $\begin{cases}
f(\vec{e_i}) + f(\vec{e_3}) = 0 \\
f(\vec{e_i}) = f(\vec{e_i}) = 3
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
f(\vec{e_i}) = a_1 = \frac{2}{3} \\
f(\vec{e_i}) = a_2 = -\frac{7}{3} \\
f(\vec{e_3}) = -2
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
f(\vec{e_3}) = -2 \\
f(\vec{e_3}) = -\frac{2}{3}
\end{cases}$

Som unuare, $f(\vec{x}) = \frac{2}{3}x_1 - \frac{7}{3}x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3$. Greafare. Numerile an, az, az se numero coeficienti formei f in tata B.

TEMA NR. 7 pagna 5

(5) Che are fuenti are forme patratica de la princtul precedent in baza B' stund ca matrica C de trecen de la baza canonica B la baza B' este $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$?

Rejolvane Particularijani formula $B = L^{-1}AM$ unde, în cajul nostru L = 1, deci $L^{-1} = 1$, ian M = C.

Notand $B = (b_1 b_2 b_3) \Rightarrow B = (a_1 a_2 a_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{7}{3} - \frac{2}{3}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \left(0 + \frac{7}{3} - \frac{2}{3}\right)$. Asadar, $P(X) = \frac{7}{3}y_1 - \frac{2}{3}y_2$, unde y_1, y_2, y_3 sunt coordonatele lui X in baga nona.

6) Fix $X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\overline{X}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $X_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $X_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ matrice due $\mathcal{M}_{2\times 2}(\mathbb{R})$.

La se ganasca forma limara f: M2x2 (R) - R artfel incat

 $f(X_1) = -3$, $f(X_2) = 0$, $f(X_3) = -5$, $f(X_4) = 2$.

Sa's determine apoi dimensurea f' o baza a subspatinhi f(X) = 0 f(X) = 0 f(X) = 0.

Rejolvane Obaja B(case as putea fi numutà canonicà) in hex (R) eti formata du maticale

 $E_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, E_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, E_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, E_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Atuna: $X_1 = E_{12} + E_{21} + E_{22} = (0, 1, 1, 1)_B$ $X_2 = E_{11} + E_{21} + E_{22} = (1, 0, 1, 1)_B$ $X_3 = E_{11} + E_{12} + E_{22} = (1, 1, 0, 1)_B$

 $X_4 = E_{11} + E_{12} + E_{21} = (1, 1, 1, 0)_B$

TEMA NR. 7 pagnus 6

Forma limara $f: M_{2x2}(R) \to R$ an, in typis, expressa

f(X) = a1 x1 + a2 x2 + a3 x3 + a4 x4, unde:

 $a_1 = f(E_{11}), \quad a_2 = f(E_{12}), \quad a_3 = f(E_{21}), \quad a_4 = f(E_{22});$

X = (x1, x2, x3, X4) B = x1 En+ x2 E12 + x3 E21 + X4 E22

Impunand conditiele deu enunt, oldnem totand

$$\begin{cases} a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = -3 \\ a_1 + a_3 + a_4 = 0 \\ a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

Adunand ematile, gamm an+a2+a3+a4=-2.

Folonnd acest repullat in fiecan dute

eccatile britanului, gásma $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = -2$, $a_3 = 3$,

a4 = -4. Prui urware: f(X) = x, -2x2+3x3-4x4.

Subsystial din enunt et Kerf, adica sucleul formei limare f. Du f(X)=0=

 $x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 = 0$

 $X_1 = 2X_2 - 3X_3 + 4X_4$

O solutie varecare X du Kerf are Jornes

 $X = (2x_2 - 3x_3 + 4x_4, x_2, x_3, x_4)$

Se vede ca $X = x_2(2,1,0,0) + x_3(-3,0,1,0) +$

 $+ X_4(4,0,0,1) = X_2 \sqrt{1 + X_3} \sqrt{2} + X_4 \sqrt{3}$

Vectorie V1, V2, V3 sunt lima independenti (dimentint)

Jeai dem Kerf = 3, ian o bezn in Kerf

eti B = 1 V1, V2, V3 J. Evident ca at V4, V2, V3

puteu soie $V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 00 \end{pmatrix}$ $V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -30 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$ $V_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 40 \\ 01 \end{pmatrix}$.

TEMANR.7 pagna 7

Fre da forma bilimara $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, a carei matrice un baja canonica $\mathcal{B}=\overline{fe_1}=(1,0,0)$, $\overline{e}_2=(0,1,0)$, $\overline{e}_3=(0,0,1)$ $f\in \mathbb{R}^3$ este

$$\left(7 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

1) sa re some expresia analítica a former qui hz.B.

2) La ne arate ca g este simetrica.

3) så a gånarca matricea Fa former g år basn B' = 1 F1, F2, F3 4, unde

 $\vec{f}_1 = (1, 1, 1), \vec{f}_2 = (1, 2, 1), \vec{f}_3 = (0, 0, 1).$

Rejolvane. 1) Svedent: $g(\bar{x},\bar{j}) = x_1y_1 - x_1y_3 - x_2y_2 + 2x_2y_3 - x_3y_1 + 2x_3y_2$.

2) gra sometica pt ca G=GT.

B = CTGC, unde
$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(8) Sà se saie formele patratice asociate formelor believere Ametice:

1) $A(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3 + 2x_1 y_2 + 2x_2 y_3 + x_3 y_3 + x_3$

2) $A(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = x_1 j_2 + x_2 j_1 + x_1 j_3 + x_3 j_4 + x_2 j_5 x_3 j_2$ Repolvane. Forma patratica P asociata hii A este data de $P(\vec{x}) = A(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) \Rightarrow$

1)
$$P(\bar{X}) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3$$

2)
$$P(\vec{x}) = 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$$
.

ragium 8

9) Utilefånd metoda hui Jacobi så se determene exprena canonica si baja corespontatore a formei patratice

 $P(\vec{x}) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3,$ unde $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

Rejourare. Matricea A a hui P in baja canonici $A = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 1 \\
2 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$ BCR3 este

Déterninantie lui Sylvester sunt D=1,

 $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ a_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3, \quad \Delta_3 = \det A = -7.$

Conform metodei hui Jacobi, exista o kaja B'=1E', E'2, E'33 in care P are expresa canonia

 $P(\vec{x}) = \frac{\Delta_0}{\Delta_0} \times_1^{\prime} \times_1^{\prime} + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} \times_2^{\prime} + \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_2} \times_3^{\prime}$

mude \triangle ste pru définite 1 ian $\vec{x} = x_1'\vec{e}_1' + x_2'\vec{e}_2' +$

Fie C matricea de trecere de la Bla B' Le stie ca' C'eté triurghoulara Auperior $C = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ 0 & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & c_{33} \end{pmatrix}. Deli$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ 0 & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & c_{33} \end{pmatrix}. \text{ Jew}$$

E' = Cn &

1 = C12 E1 + C22 E2

=== K13 = + K23 = + K33 = 3.

Elementele lui (se delermina dui Conditule: $A(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_1') = 1; A(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2') = 0; A(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_3') = 0; A(\vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3') = 0; A(\vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_3'$

TEMANR. 7

pagna 9

10) Så se determene rangal r, indicii de mertie

N (numarul vatatelor populve denti-o experie canonica)

N'2 (--11- negative ---11-)

si så se precifepe natura formelor patratice

1)
$$P(\bar{x}) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

2)
$$P(\vec{x}) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_1x_3 + x_3^2$$

$$P(\vec{x}) = 4x_1^2 + 7x_2^2 + 10x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 + 4x_2x_3$$

4)
$$P(\vec{x}) = x_1 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 4x_2x_3$$
.

Repolvare Sentue a raspunde cenntelor problemei trebue sà aducem fiecare Jornia vatratica la o exprene canonicà primti-o metoda eunoscuta (metoda lui Gauss, metoda valorulor si vectorulor proprii, metoda lui Jacobi). Arem:

1) $P(\vec{x}) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 \Rightarrow r = 3, \ \mu = 3, \ g = 0 \text{ si}$ forma patieta ette nede generata si positiv de finita.

2) $P(\overline{X}) = (X_1 + X_3)^2 + 2X_2^2 \Rightarrow 1 = 2$, 1 = 2,

3) Aplicam Jacobi: $\Delta_1 = 70$, $\Delta_2 = 4870$, $\Delta_3 = 43270$ => $\gamma = 3$, $\gamma = 3$; γ

4) Jacobi = $\Delta_1 = 1$, $\Delta_2 = -3$, $\Delta_3 = -27 \Rightarrow r = 3$, v = 2, g = 1 hi Jorna $P(\vec{x})$ etc ne definite hi, dengur, redegenerate pentin ca r = 3.

TEMA NR. 7 pagma 10



Frobleme projouse

(1). Le da forma belinnara $A(\vec{x}, \vec{j}) = x_i y_1 - x_1 y_2 + 3 \times_2 y_1 + 2 \times_2 y_2 - \times_3 y_3$, unde $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ by $\vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

a) sa se onie matricea A a sui \mathcal{F} in baja Canonica $\mathcal{B} = \frac{1}{2} = (1,0,0), \vec{e}_2 = (0,1,0), \vec{e}_3 = (0,0,0)$ du \mathbb{R}^3 .

b) In se determine matricea B a hui A în başa $\mathcal{F} = 1\vec{\mathcal{F}}_1 = \vec{\mathcal{E}}_1 + \vec{\mathcal{E}}_2$, $\vec{\mathcal{F}}_2 = \vec{\mathcal{E}}_2 + \vec{\mathcal{E}}_3$, $\vec{\mathcal{F}}_3 = \vec{\mathcal{E}}_1 + \vec{\mathcal{E}}_2 + \vec{\mathcal{E}}_3$). Ni exprena lui A în această bază.

Rappuns. a) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

b) $B = C^T A C$, unde $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$

 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

 $\mathcal{A}(\bar{x},\bar{y}) = 5x'y'_1 + x'y'_2 + 5x'y'_3 + 5x'y'_1 + x'y'_2 + 4x'y'_3 + 5x'y'_1 + 5x'y'_1 + 4x'y'_2 + 4x'y'_3 + 5x'y'_1 + 5x'y'_2 + 6x'y'_3 + 5x'y'_3 + 5x'y'_3$

(2). Le da forma patritica $P(\vec{x}) = 2x_1x_2 - 6x_1x_3 - 6x_2x_3$ unde $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$. Sa se delernane: matricea \vec{A} in baja uznala \vec{B} ; exprena canonica form netola lui Gauss; baja canonica s'coerpunjátoare; matricea \vec{A}' in baja canonica; rangul or naturalui \vec{P} .

TEMA NR.7 ragina 11

3). Lá se gáseascá formele liniare $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, pentur care f(0,1,-1)=0, f(-2,1,1)=0. Rapun. $f(\vec{x}) = \alpha(x_1 + x_2 + x_3), \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

(4) Se da forma belimara A: R4xR4 - R, A(x, y) = 4x141-2x142+x243+x244+2x341+x343-2x44+x42 La x avate cà multimea de vectori du R4 $S = \{\vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \mathcal{A}(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = 0, \ \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^4 \}$

este subspatie vectorial al lui R4 minut subspatie rul al hui A relativ /a al dorlea argument.

La re determene o bajo of demensurea acorteni subspatini.

Indicatie $A(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = 0, + \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^4$ mysica $\begin{cases} 3 + y_4 = 0 \\ 2y_1 + y_3 = 0 \end{cases}$ Ráspuns. S este onlongature generat $-2y_1+y_2=0$ de redorne $\vec{v}=(1,2,-2,2)$, deci $1\vec{v}$ y y y y y $-2y_1+y_2=0$ Si dem S = 1.

5) Utilifand metoda lui Jacobi så se determe expresa canonica ti baja correspondatoore pentu forma jatiatica P: R3 ~ R

P(x) = 5x1-4x1x2-4x1x3+6x2+4x3.

Rasjours. P(x) = $\frac{\Delta_0}{\Delta_1}y_1^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2}y_2^2 + \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_2}y_3^2$, unde:

 $\Delta_0=1$; $\Delta_1=5$; $\Delta_2=26$; $\Delta_3=80$. Bafa are metricea

de treau $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1/5 & 1/13 & 3/20 \\ 0 & 5/26 & 1/20 \end{pmatrix}$. D'efi problema replrata o 0 13/40 doemana pare dui aceasta tema!